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in my hands, before my uncle gave the first summons for assembling. We have several books in the carriage, but no loose parcels; and within-side it does not look as if it was prepared for a long journey.

"Poor little Grace has been left with the Maudes, in whom my uncle and aunt have the most perfect confidence.

"We have seen the fine old cathedral in this city, and the porcelain manufactory, both of which I had intended to describe to you; but my aunt recommends us to go to bed, as we are to be up very early to-morrow morning, in order that there may be full time for seeing the carpet manufactory at Kidderminster, on our way to Shrewsbury, where we are to sleep. So, good night, though it is scarcely yet dark. What charming long days there are in this country compared with those of Rio.

"14th June, Shrewsbury.

"Sweet is the dubious bound
Of night and morn, when spray and plant are drenched
In dew.

"Everything was in that state when we set out early this morning from Worcester; it reminded me of all my uncle had told me about dew, and I took the opportunity of asking him if dew is formed in the morning—'it continues to form in shaded places, after sunrise,' said he, 'but there is a shorter interval between sun-rise and its ceasing to form, than between its first appearance in the afternoon and sun-set; though Dr. Wells thinks, that if the weather be favourable, more dew forms a little before and a little after sun-rise, in shaded places, than at any other time.'

NOTICES OF BOOKS.

A System of Regional and Surgical Anatomy, Parts I and 2, translated from the French of M. Velpeau, with additions, and Lithographic Plates. By Charles Frederick Staunton, M.D., and George Thomas Hayden, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland.—J. M. Leckie, Dublin, 1830.

SINCE the commencement of the present session, no fewer than five translations of medical works have issued from the press of Dublin—Richard's Botany, by Dr. Clinton; Andral's Pathology, by Drs. Townsend and West; an anonymous translation of a German Treatise on "Parasytic Tumours;" and a Translation of the Dublin Pharmacopeia, by Dr. Barker; and now we are presented with the work, of which the title stands at the head of this notice.

From the nature of our Journal, and its devotion to the interests of general, rather than of professional literature, any remarks we might feel inclined to make should necessarily be brief; however, we cannot let this opportunity pass, without expressing our most unqualified approval of the manner in which "Andral's" admirable work has been offered to the English reader. As an instance of pure and elegant diction, it stands unrivalled in medical translation, and reflects no inconsiderable credit on the talented authors, of whose classical and collegiate attainments we are not ignorant.

Of the book before us, we have merely to observe, that works of Regional Anatomy possess the singular advantage of combining practical hints with the dull routine of anatomical detail, so as to create a species of arti-

ficial memory highly beneficial to the student. We sincerely hope that Drs. Staunton and Hayden may reap the profit their labours so well merit, in thus affording to medical students a well translated manual of this kind. The notes and references evince considerable research, and an acquaintance with the productions not only of French, but of German anatomists.

WORKS ON EDUCATION.

Sacred History, in the form of Letters, addressed to the Pupils of the Edinburgh Sessional School. Part I. comprising the period from the Creation to the Death of Moses.—Edinburgh, Wardlaw.

THIS little book is written by Mr. Wood, the amiable and excellent author of the various improvements in education, particularly the education of the poor, so admirably carried into effect under his superintendence in the Edinburgh Sessional School. His account of that School, and of the other Parochial Institutions for Education in Edinburgh, together with Strictures on Education in general, is in high and deserved reputation, as a treatise full of sound sense, as well as of originality and beneficence of mind. The present work is a plain and sensibly written epitome of the Pentateuch, with occasional explanations, serving to remove the difficulties which might arise in the minds of the young, from a perusal of the text. Of course it is not at all intended to supersede the reading of that part of the Bible itself, but merely as an explanatory remembrancer, in the form of letters addressed to young persons, to whom the Sacred Volume is supposed to be already familiar. Among the numerous "Libraries," with which the present age abounds, the author declares his anxiety to supply a Sunday Library for youth, and so far as his little work extends, we can safely congratulate him on having well and fully accomplished his object.

A System of Geography; including also the Elements of Astronomy, &c. By Thomas Ewing, 12th Edition, pp. 308.—Oliver and Boyd, Edinburgh; and Simpkin and Marshall, London. *Ewing's New General Atlas*.—Same Publishers.

THE estimation in which Mr. Ewing's talents, as a teacher and compiler of works of instruction, are held, is well attested by the number of editions through which his productions have rapidly run. Geography is a subject upon which, until lately, we had scarcely any respectable elementary work in English. We remember having studied in our youth, a book called Sharman's Geography, the one in general use, we believe, in this country which our subsequent "acquaintance with the world" hath taught us to regard with considerable scorn, mingled with our former horror. We rejoice to see the great improvements recently made in this class of school books.

To the usual information respecting the division of each country, four sections are subjoined, treating of its Historical, Political, Civil, and Natural Geography, and occasional exercises are annexed, containing questions upon the preceding pages. The Atlas is well and clearly executed, and contains the discoveries of the most recent travellers, as Parry, Franklin, Hall, Humboldt, Head, Denham, Clapperton, and Burckhardt.

A Comprehensive Grammar of Modern Geography and History; with Maps, Views, Costumes, &c. pp. 462, by W. Pinnock.—London, Pool and Edwards.

PINNOCK'S improvements on the School Histories, and Pinnock's nine-penny Catechisms, are known to all. We are glad to see this new edition of a Geography with which historical questions on each country are combined. The questions on each chapter of the work are subjoined, in the same manner as in Pinnock's English and other histories. The book contains a vast deal of information well arranged, and is nicely embellished in addition to its maps.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

1. *The Oriental Quarterly Review*, No. 1.—London, Hurst and Chance. 1830.

A review entirely devoted to East India affairs, and every body knows that Mr. Buckingham, the editor, can treat of nothing else, is rather much of the *toujours perdrix* for us. Tea we love, and the spicy Curry, (we mean no pun,) but we have an uncle a Director, and like not to hear the Company eternally abused.

The leading article, being a review of seven works on India, most of them older than the hills, and far less green, professes to give a historical portrait of the East India Company.—The religious and moral improvement of the Greeks is treated of in a review of the Rev. G. Waddington's work on the subject. Article VII., on D'Agincourt's *Histoire de l'Art par les Monumens*, depuis sa decadence au quatrième siècle, jusqu'à son renouvellement au seizième, is to us by far the most interesting paper in the number. The want of a philosophical historian of the Fine Arts in England, is justly admitted and deplored. Our desultory efforts to supply from time to time this important desideratum, this hiatus valde defendendus, in the history of our own country, will, we trust, meet with the greater favour and indulgence. The truth is, that to write a suitable history of the Fine Arts during the middle and remoter ages, requires a combination of powers not easily to met with in any one individual. Antiquaries we have, and artists we have, but pure sound taste, united with solid learning and patient research, can alone suffice to form a writer capable of doing any thing like justice to such a subject. The invention of art, and the period of its progress properly called ancient, have been ably and tastefully recorded in the pages of Winkelmann, Caylus, and others.—The productions of modern continental artists have been duly commemorated by Vasari, Tiraboschi, Lanzi, and a host of distinguished names, but it remained for M. D'Agincourt to supply the annals of the intervening and far less inviting period, and six folio volumes enriched with no fewer than three hundred and twenty-five plates, attest at once his taste, his genius, and his devotedness to this, his favourite pursuit, during a long and laborious life, spent in traversing the galleries, the museums, and all the most valuable collections of Europe.

Russian Antiquities, Burckhardt's Travels, and Carne's Recollections of the East, are the principal of the remaining articles not immediately relating to the Indies.